

THE DAILY HERALD.  
Salt Lake City, - - Utah

THURSDAY - - - - - October 25, 1888

THE DAILY HERALD is published every morning, Mondays excepted, at THE HERALD BUILDING, corner West Temple and Third South Streets, Salt Lake City, by THE HERALD COMPANY. Subscription price, in advance, \$10.00 per annum, post paid. Single copies, 5c. per copy.

THE SUNDAY HERALD is published every Sunday morning, at THE HERALD BUILDING, corner West Temple and Third South Streets, Salt Lake City, by THE HERALD COMPANY. Subscription price, in advance, \$2.00 per annum, post paid. Single copies, 5c. per copy.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to THE HERALD, Salt Lake City, Utah.

## The People's Ticket.

ELECTION, NOV. 6th, 1888.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS:

JOHN T. CAINE,  
OF SALT LAKE.

## AN UGLY ROM.

It has been published in a number of newspapers that the Mormons of Idaho, having set out to vote propose to vote in spite of Judge Berry's decision in the Woolley mandamus case to the effect that members of the Mormon Church were not entitled to vote or register. It is said that the way the Mormons propose to get around the decision is to temporarily withdraw from the church. Now, THE HERALD doesn't believe these stories, and it sincerely hopes they are in no sense true. It is not particularly our concern, only as THE HERALD is the friend of good people and the advocate of square-dealing in politics, religion and all other walks of life. The franchise is worth a good deal to the intelligent American citizen, and is highly prized by him; but it is not so valuable that he can afford to be dishonest with himself, with his friends and with his religion in order to obtain it. It would be a trick, if not downright dishonesty, if a Mormon were to withdraw from church membership long enough to vote, and then re-unite with the religious organization. We doubt that a dodge of that kind would be successful in the long run, for it would assuredly bring down upon him the contempt of those who practice it into contempt with others, while the men would necessarily think less of themselves. Politics justifies a good many things which would otherwise be condemned, but we cannot think that even the exigencies of the political situation in Idaho would approve the course that it is said will be taken. If membership in the Mormon or any other church is at all valuable to the individual, it is because it is sacred, and being sacred it occurs to us it ought not to be trifled with and played upon in this manner.

We don't know that there is a single Mormon who intends to leave the church in order that he may register and vote, but if there is one, we would like to ask him what he would think of an Episcopalian or a Presbyterian who would, under similar circumstances, withdraw from his church long enough to cast his ballot.

The HERALD is anxious for the success of the Democratic ticket in Idaho; we know that the great majority of the Mormons in that Territory are Democrats, and if they vote the ticket will be elected; but if success depends on the practice of deception or trickery as proposed, we sincerely hope there will be failure, for it would be grievous to see a whole community of good people assume an attitude that would deprive them of the respect which they now hold, and cause them to look with more or less contempt upon themselves.

Widely as it has been published that the Mormons are doing or going to do as indicated, we are not yet prepared to believe it.

## THE POLITICAL TENDENCY.

Beginning with 1876 there has been a steady Democratic gain throughout the country and a corresponding Republican loss. Of all the States Republican have been uniformly Democratic in the three Presidential contests of 1876, 1880 and 1884. In 1880 and again in 1884 seventeen States were Democratic, and in 1884 there were twenty Democratic States. On the other hand, in 1876 twenty-one States were counted for Hayes, as against seventeen for Tilden. Four years later, in 1880, there was a tie as to States, being nineteen each for Hancock and Garfield. Four years ago, in 1884, Mr. Cleveland had twenty States and Mr. Blaine eighteen.

It is interesting to further analyze the vote of the States as showing the political tendency toward Democracy. Beginning with 1872, the following States have been uniformly Democratic: Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Tennessee and Texas, seven. Others were Democratic but were counted out or their electoral votes rejected, as Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina, which were counted out, and Arkansas and Louisiana rejected. The States that have been uniformly

Republican in these four elections are Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin, fifteen.

The following States went Republican that year, but have not continued in the party all the time since: California, Connecticut, Indiana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, West Virginia and Virginia. None of the Democratic States of that year have since failed in their allegiance.

In 1876 there came a change, the following States, in addition to the ones before named, having cast their lot with the Democracy, where they have since remained: Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Carolina, West Virginia and Virginia, seven; while the Republicans made a gain of only one, which has continued with them, namely: Colorado, Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina were again counted out that year. The Democratic States of 1876, which have since been erratic in their voting were Connecticut, Indiana and New York, and the Republican States of that year which have not continued with the party were California and Nevada.

In 1884 the Democrats gained three more States, which have remained faithful, namely: Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina; but the Republicans gained no such States. The States which gave their electoral votes to the Democrats in 1880, and in 1884 to the Republicans were California and Nevada, and the Republican States of that year which had been Democratic in 1880 were Connecticut, Indiana and New York.

Four years ago the Democrats counted their twenty States as follows: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia and Virginia; and the Republicans were reduced to eighteen, as follows: California, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin.

The tendency to Democracy in the popular vote is quite as pronounced as it is in the electoral vote. Thus, in 1872, 55.63 per cent. of the popular vote was cast for Grant, and in 1884 Blaine had but 48.25 per cent. of the vote; while Greeley got only 43.83 per cent. of the people's vote in 1872, and Cleveland had 48.87 per cent. of them in 1884.

All of which simply demonstrates that the American people are Democratic in sentiment. They strayed away at one time because there was work to be done which could not be performed by the Democratic party. The "mission" having been fulfilled the people are steadily getting back to their old places, and embracing their first love.

## THE THIRD TICKET, IDAHO.

The nomination of Judge Norman Buck for Delegate to Congress from Idaho, by the annexationists, will not injure Mr. Hawley's prospects as some Democrats fear and some Republicans hope. Judge Buck is a pronounced Republican of the radical type, who will not attract any Democratic voters. He is against Mr. Dubois, and lately established a newspaper for the purpose of opposing the re-election of the Delegate. He did not want the nomination, and has been advising the Republicans of North Idaho to vote for Mr. Hawley and thus defeat Dubois. Some had announced their intention of doing this, but the great majority of them did not take kindly to the idea of voting for a Democrat. They would not vote for Dubois, who is held in deep contempt all through the north, where he is publicly denounced as a trickster and trader in politics, and as one who has violated his anti-election promises. If these men would have voted for Mr. Hawley Judge Buck's nomination might be regarded as injurious, but no amount of drumming and coaxing could have induced more than one in ten of the North Idaho Republicans to vote for so prominent and square-toed a Democrat as Hawley. Without a candidate of their own these men would simply have stayed at home, refusing help to either nominee. Under the circumstances the nomination of Judge Buck will cut no figure in the contest between Hawley and Dubois in the north, neither of whom will gain or lose votes by reason of it in that section. On the other hand, there is reason to believe that Judge Buck will poll some votes in the south, where there are some discontented Republicans who may not agree with him on the annexation question, but who do not like Dubois. It may be set down as true that Judge Buck will get not a single Democratic vote; it may also be accepted as a fact that he will get very few Republican votes that would otherwise have gone to Mr. Hawley; the votes cast for him, aside from those which would have been stay-at-homes, will be Republicans which would have gone to Mr. Dubois.

We regard Judge Buck's nomination as beneficial rather than injurious to Mr. Hawley, and consequently as hurtful to Mr. Dubois. The returns will prove the correctness of our supposition.

We know of no reason why a Presidential candidate or a President himself should not pay his debts when they fall due like any other man; all the

same, there is one nominee for the highest office in the nation who seems to think that it is royal to owe and very vulgar to be asked to pay. He is Mr. Robert H. Cowdrey, the gentleman who is carrying the United Labor party banner to defeat. He is now being sued in a Chicago court for \$203 due to a ship chandler's firm. He has been frequently dunned for the amount, and when the head of the firm went to him the other day and asked, "Cowdrey, can't you settle up now?" the latter replied, "Don't bother me now. I'm too busy with political matters now; wait till after election." The creditor may have to wait, but it will be after a judgment has been recorded.

THERE WILL BE a grand Democratic rally at Pocatello, Idaho, on Saturday evening, the affair to be under the auspices of the Bingham County Democratic club. It will be the last big meeting in that town before the election, and the intention is to make it the great event of the campaign. Hon. James H. Hawley will deliver an address, as will also Judge Powers, of this city. It is to be hoped that THE HERALD readers in that vicinity, Republicans as well as Democrats, will make it convenient to attend. They will hear some good Democratic doctrine and by their presence help along a good cause.

## OLD-TIME ECONOMIES.

The Frugal Spirit That Existed a Hundred Years or so Ago.

Those were times when fashions had not yet learned to change with such chameleon-like speed, says Agnes Repplier in the October Atlantic, and people did occasionally wear their old clothes with an unblushing effrontery that would be well-nigh disgraceful to-day. Silks and satins, laces and fur-belows were all of the costliest description, and their owners were chary of discarding them, or even lightly exposing them to ruin. Emile Souvestre's languid lady, who proves the purity of her blood, somewhat after the manner of the princess and the pea, by supercilious indifference to the fate of her velvet mantle in a snowstorm, could hardly have existed a few hundred years ago. We have in Pepy's diary a most amusing record of his disgust at being over-permeated by his wife to wear his best suit on a certain threatening May day, and how of course it rained and all their pleasure was spoiled. The guilty Eve was quite as unfortunate as her husband, for she, too, had gone forth "extraordinary fine in her flowered tabby gown," which we are greatly relieved to learn a little later was two years old, but smartly renovated with brand new lacing. Only fancy being so careful of a two-year old gown as to begrudge it to the sight of court and commoners on May day!

The same frugal spirit extended down to the last century and was of infinite value to the self-respecting poor. Artisans had not yet found it imperative to dress their wives and children in imitation finery, and farmers were even less awake to the exigencies of fashionable attire. We read of rural couples plodding wearing their wedding clothes into their advanced old age, and we are lost in hopeless speculation as to how they accommodated their spreading proportions to the corsets and gowns which presumably had fitted the comparative slimmers of their youth. With what patient ingenuity did the good dames of Miss Mitford's village, aided occasionally by an itinerant tailor, turn and return their husband's cast off clothing until from seeming ruin they had evolved sound garments for their growing boys and with pardonable pride did the strutting youngsters exhibit on the village street these bary specimens of their mothers' skill. Among the numerous anecdotes told of George III, it is said that strolling once with Queen Charlotte in the woods of Windsor he met a little red-cheeked, white-haired lad, who proved on examination to be the son of one of his majesty's beef-eaters. The gracious king, always well pleased with children, patted the boy's flaxen head and bade him kneel and kiss the queen's hand, but this sturdy young Briton declined flatly to do so, he said, from any desire to emulate the example of Penn and Franklin by illustrating on a minor scale the heroic principles of democracy, but solely and entirely that he might not spoil his new breeches by contact with the grass. So thrifty a monarch, says Thackeray, should have hugged on the spot a child after his own heart; and even if the royal favor failed to manifest itself in precisely this fashion I make no doubt that the beef-eater's wife, who had stitched those little breeches with motherly solicitude, found ample comfort in such a judicious son.

## Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

## A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised druggists a Bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at A. C. Smith & Co.'s Drugstore.

## Manti Matters.

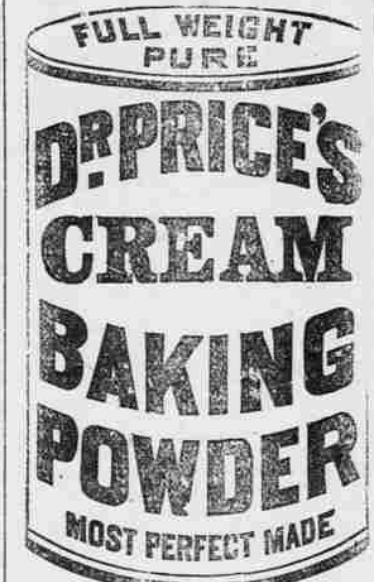
BUSINESS is only tolerable. Money is scarce. There are several cases of diphtheria in Ephraim. Mr. SMITH, of W. H. Remington's, was in town on Friday. N. A. EMPEY and wife passed through Manti on Saturday, going south. Last week there were three couples married in society. Two of Father Beal's sons married two of D. B. Funk's daughters, and one of the latter sons married a Miss Nielson, of Chester. SAMPSON is handicapped for want of a railroad to take the products to market. With salt, gypsum, coal, stone, min-

erals and her grain and vegetable products, SAMPSON would make a vast amount of traffic and very much more money. As it is, many industries are lying dormant. "Lord help the rich; the poor can beg." The protective tariff is the most important question here to-day. Some of our Solons fancied Sanpete did not pay her pro rata of Territorial taxes and took the school fund as a basis to work on. Sanpete has a very large amount of children to the population. If they wanted more of the school fund, why in school didn't they raise the children and let the taxes alone? Land here is appraised at \$30 per acre, when any boy in the county knows it would not bring an average of \$25 under the hammer to-day. Farmers are getting 90c. per hundred for oats and 55c. per bushel for wheat, and it is a real hardship to have their taxes raised 40 per cent., with stock and produce all very low in price. The tax boom is the only one that has got this far south.

U. G.

## The Deps at Springville.

SPRINGVILLE, Utah, October 24.—Yesterday, deputy marshals made a raid upon this place, and arrested Lucius Whiting and his plural wife, and subpoenaed a number of his family. Some of N. H. Groesbeck's family were summoned as witnesses against Mr. Groesbeck. Mr. Francis Fuller's plural wife and several of his family received a notice that they were also wanted to appear at the same time as the others before the Grand Jury at Provo. Those who were arrested were released on bail.



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## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned administrator of the estate of John Twigg, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the office of James H. Moyle, Hooper & Eldredge Block, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake.

THOMAS TWIGGS, Administrator of the estate of John Twigg, deceased. Dated at Salt Lake City, October 26, 1888.

## JUST RECEIVED

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## H. F. CLARK,

21 E. FIRST SOUTH STREET.

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ALL KINDS OF

Green Groceries,

FRESH DAILY,

-AT-

E. BOWRING'S

MARKET ROW

DIVIDEND NO. 6.

OFFICE MAMMOTH MINING COMPANY, October 20th, 1888.—Dividend No. 6, of \$10,000, will be paid on the capital stock of the Mammoth Mining Company, on November 15th, 1888, at the office of the Secretary, No. 251 South Main Street, rooms Nos. 2 and 3, Salt Lake City, Utah. The stock transfer books of the company will be closed on Monday, November 5th, and remain closed until Thursday, November 15th. By order of the Board of Directors, J. FRED CORNER, Secretary.

## Special Stockholders' Meeting:

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT A SPECIAL meeting of the stockholders of the Mammoth Mining Company, a corporation of Utah, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 178 South, East Temple Street (over Jones' Bank), in Salt Lake City, Utah, at 3 o'clock p.m. on November 30, 1888, for the purpose of considering a proposition to purchase all the mining and milling property belonging to the Company, and to authorize and direct the making and delivery of a bond or agreement to sell and convey the same, and to authorize and direct the sale and conveyance thereof by proper deeds and transfers. WILLIAM MCINTYRE, President M. M. CO. J. FRED CORNER, Secretary. Dated October 24, 1888.

## F. Auerbach &amp; Bro.,

## First Special Bargain Sale, Fall 1888.

In order to attract every visitor to our beautiful city during the "Fair and Conference" season to our MAMMOTH ESTABLISHMENT we have filled every one of our numerous departments, such as Dress Goods, Silks, Velvets, Plushes, White Goods, Woolen Goods, Millinery, Fancy Goods, Trimmings, Corsets, Carpets, Rugs and Curtains, Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks and Shawls in over one hundred styles, Ladies' and Children's Shoes and Slippers, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Blankets and Quilts, Boys' Youths' and Children's Best Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Rubber Goods, Oiled Clothing, Trunks and Bags, etc. A grand fall of new goods at ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES. To make it quite sure that every stranger and all the dwellers in Zion will come to

## Auerbach's Temple of Fashion

We offer the following Special Attractions:

- 1 Lot of Ladies' Suede Kid Gloves 6c., worth \$1.25.
- 1 Lot of Ladies' Kid Gloves, 4 buttons, 75c., worth \$1.50.
- 1 Lot of Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, 20c., worth 35c.
- 1 Lot of Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, 3 pair for \$1.00, worth 50c. a pair.
- 1 Lot of Ladies' Linen Collars, 5c.
- 1 Lot each of New Buttons, 5c. and 10c. per dozen, worth 10c. and 25c.
- 1 Lot of various styles of Silk and Passanterie Trimmings at half price.
- 1 Lot each of Embroidered Scarfs, \$1 and \$1.50.
- 1 Lot of Dress Goods, Embroidery and Ribbon Remnants at half price.
- 1 Lot each of Spanish Silk Hosiery, 25c. and 35c., positively worth double.
- 1 Lot of Bustles 10c., 25c. and 35c. each.
- 1 Lot of Striped 40-inch Dress Goods, 30c., cheap at 45c.
- 1 Lot of 10-yard length, double-width Dress Patterns in brown and black, only \$1.55.
- 1 Lot of 10-yard length, double-width Dress Patterns, \$1.50.
- 1 Lot of 10-yard length, double-width Cashmere Dress Patterns, \$1.25.
- 1 Lot of 10-yard length, double-width Dress Patterns in newest colors of English Henriettes, \$2.40.
- 1 Lot of 10-yard length, double-width Dress Patterns, Cheviot and Checks, \$1.70.
- 1 Lot of Full Patterns in French Combination Dresses, \$7.00, worth \$12.50. Look at them and you will buy them.
- 1 Lot of Square and Double Broche Shawls at 90c. and \$2.00, worth \$3 1/4 per cent. more.
- 1 Lot each of Double Shawls, \$2.00, \$2.75, \$3.50 and \$5.00. Rare Bargains.
- 1 Lot each of Scotch Beaver Shawls, \$2.75, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00.

## Our Boys' and Children's Clothing Department Offers the Following Rare Inducements:

- 1,000 Pairs Children's Knee Pants, 4 to 13 years, 25c, 45c, 50c, 55c and \$1 a pair. You pay almost twice as much for them elsewhere.
- 800 Children's Knee Pants Suits at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.45, \$2.75, \$2.95, \$3.55, \$4.10, \$4.35, \$4.95, \$5.55 and \$6.35. No such sale has ever been made in Utah before. Be wise and come early.
- 100 Children's Kilt Suits from 2 to 5 years at \$2.15, \$3.50 and \$4.75.
- 250 Boys' Long Pants Suits, 10 to 18 years, at \$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00.
- 1 Lot of Gents' Fancy Percalé Shirts, 75c, worth double.
- 1 Lot of Gents' Unlaundered Shirts, 45c, worth 75c.
- 1 Lot of Gents' Knit Undershirts, latest styles, \$1.35, worth \$2.00.
- 1 Lot of Suspenders 15c, 25c, 35c a pair.
- 1 Lot each of Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs, 25c, 40c, 50c and 75c. Nothing of like value has ever been offered before in this city.
- 500 Ladies' and Children's Cloaks, Jackets and Newmarkets at \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 and up to \$75.00 each.
- 1,000 Infants' Long and Short Coats, all colors and styles, from \$1.00 to \$10.00 each. Positively worth double the price we mark them at. These opportunities to beautify your little darlings for little money do not come every day. Many other bargains will make it worth your while to come, rain or sunshine. We are never undersold. We never misrepresent. One price to all. All are welcome. A child can buy as cheap of us as an experienced shopper. Mail orders served at bargain prices as long as goods are not sold out. Established 1864.

## F. AUERBACH &amp; BRO.

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Mirrors for Bedrooms, Bathrooms, Barrooms, Parlors, Stores, Etc.,

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## SHOW CASES TO BE BETTER AND CHEAPER

Than Any Imported.

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